

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A NOBLE LIFE.

What is a noble life? Lo! some men scheme
To gather wealth till life is but a dream
Of riches; Midas-like their touch behold
Transmuting even base things to gold.
Their touch grows deadlier than the plague;
And only with their breath their labors cease.
They die! Their fellow-men some splendid
Gain From their vast treasures hope, but hope in vain!
Their memories shall be compassed in this time:
They lived, waxed rich, but died and made no sign!

What is a noble life? Lo! some men toil
To conquer fate in many a battle's strife;
Shed blood, waste treasure, deal in woe and pain,
Build sudden empires, startled with a breath,
Or fix a despot's throne on his throne,
Or build a nation and mould it as their own.
Till with their brother's blood they stain the
ground.

And these, too, die, and after many days
The same sad number wait a deathly pause!
What is a noble life? Some men grow pale
In learning's quest, till their strained senses
fall.

Their struggle with strange lore, and deep
Mystery of wisdom in their weary brain;
Entombed by vast treasures of the mind,
The hidden meaning of all things they find,
Or seek to find; and, as they deeper go,
Keep still a jealous guard on all they know,
Till, fallen with the weight of knowledge in the
face.

They wither like the leaf and leave no trace!
Wisdom and wealth and fame are glorious things,
And each may grace a life to which it brings
Its treasures to be shared, not garnered, piled.
No life is noble with a good of self!

Who on earth a noble life would live
Must toil to aid, and gather self to give;
Succor the weakling, smooth the rugged ways,
And with wise beauty sweeten all the days.
He who with man no, lying down his slits,
A noble life must be his epitaph!

THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER.
A Resume of the History of That Celebrated Individual.

Col. Sandy Faulkner, the original "Arkansas Traveler," was born in Georgetown, South Carolina, May 1, 1803. He came to Arkansas in 1839 and settled in Chicot county, on the Mississippi river, as a cotton planter. In 1839 Col. Faulkner, with his father, the late Nicholas Faulkner, a Virginian (by birth) took up his residence in Little Rock, where he died, Aug. 4, 1874, at the age of 71 years.

It was well known throughout the Northwest that Col. Faulkner was the original personator of the "Arkansas Traveler," it was his pride to be known as such. The story, it is said, was founded on a little incident which occurred in the campaign of 1840, when he made a tour of the State in company with the Hon. A. H. Seyler, Gov. Fulton, Chester, Ashley and Gov. Yell.

One day, in the Boston mountain, the party approached a squatter's for information of the route, and Col. "Sandy" was made spokesman of the company, and it was on his witty responses the time, and story were founded. On returning to Little Rock, a grand banquet was given in the famous "bar-room," which used to stand near the Anthony House, and Col. "Sandy" was called upon to play the tune and tell the story.

Afterward it grew into popularity. When he subsequently went to New Orleans, the fame of the "Arkansas Traveler" had gone ahead of him, and at a banquet, amid clinking glasses and brilliant toasts, he was handed a violin by the then Governor of Louisiana, and requested to favor them with the favorite Arkansas tune. At the old St. Charles Hotel a special room was devoted to the "Arkansas Traveler."

Col. Faulkner, it is said, was a squatter. Hello yourself.

T.—Can I get to stay all night with you?

S.—No, sir, you can't get to—

T.—Have you any spirits here?

S.—Lots on 'em; Sal seen one last night by that old holler 'gum, and it nearly cleared her to death.

T.—You mistake my meaning; have you any liquor?

S.—Had some yesterday, but old Rose he got in and lepped all av it out'n the pot.

T.—You don't understand; I don't mean pot liquor—I'm wet and cold, and want some whisky. Have you got any?

S.—Oh, yes—I drunk the last this mornin'.

T.—I'm hungry; haven't had a thing since mornin'; can't you give me something to eat?

S.—Hain't a thing in the house. Not a moutful of meat, nor a dust of meal here.

T.—Well, can't you give my horse something?

S.—Got nothing to feed him on.

T.—How far is it to the next house?

S.—Stranger, I don't know. I've never been there.

T.—Well, do you know who lives here?

S.—Yes, sir.

T.—As I'm so bold, then, what might your name be?

S.—It might be Dick, and it might be Tom; but it lacks right smart av it.

T.—Sir, will you tell me where this road goes to?

S.—It's never gone any whar since I've lived here; it's always there when I git up in the mornin'.

T.—Well, how far is it to where it forks?

S.—It don't fork at all; but it splits up like the mischief.

T.—As I am not likely to get to any other house to-night, can you let me sleep in yours; and I'll give my horse to you.

THE FAIRM.

MANY a man has had his pork fail to keep properly because it was salted in a frozen condition. Frozen meat—whether beef, pork or mutton—will not properly assimilate the salt; and cannot be depended on to keep in hot weather.

Sonorum yields well on land too poor to grow corn. This shows that the sorghum derives more from the air, as its sweet juice, largely carbon, would indicate. The soil for sorghum must, however, be in fine tilth, as its small seeds are more impatient of clods than the larger corn grains.

The consumption of parsnips is larger by increasing in towns. At one time they were only available in the spring, after they had been frozen and thawed. They are now in demand all winter. Some raisers dig them in the fall, allow them to freeze and keep them in that condition till they are sent to market.

A WRITER says that he has never failed to cure garget by the use of beans. He feeds one pint of bean-meal, mixed with other meal, for four successive days, and has found that quantity sufficient to cure the worst cases. He thinks if cows were fed with bean meal several times a year they would not be troubled with garget.

EXPERIMENTS made by several persons show that dried peas is the best absorbent of liquid manure in stables. In dissections of the country it is the cheapest substance that can be employed for bedding. It is not unlikely that it will soon be an article of commerce in all cities where many horses, and cows are kept.

THERE are said to be fifty injurious insects in our vegetable gardens; fifty in our vineyards; while seventy-five attack our apple trees, and more than fifty our grain fields. Seventy-five million dollars is estimated as the damage done to the wheat in Illinois in one season, and nearly ten years ago the annual loss in the United States from insect depredations alone was estimated at nearly \$400,000,000.

SOME writers have been guilty of a mistake to suppose that the cross of the Cotswold and Merino to be an improvement on the originals. The wool is neither the best for combing, nor can it compete in the market with that from pure Merino in fineness. The carcass is not equal to the Cotswold, and the cross is not suitable in other respects, as the Cotswold thrives only on good pasturage, while the Merino is an active forager.

The fact that the grazers of England expend nearly \$7,000,000 annually for cottonseed meal shows the high appreciation in which this product is held. The advantages of using this meal to secure the quick and satisfactory ripening of animals fattening for market cannot be disputed. If the English farmers can afford to invest so lavishly in cottonseed meal, American farmers, who can buy it cheaper, should find it highly profitable.

A PLAN in use in South Australia for leading cattle, said to be very effective, is as follows: Tie the end of the rope around the base of the near horn; pass the line across the forehead, back behind the horns and under the back of the near ear, thence up between the ropes and the animal's forehead. When hauled taut a hitch is made which takes in the ear, the least pressure upon which by pulling the rope, it is said, prevents the most obstinate beast from hanging back.

CRABCOAL is highly recommended as a preventive of disease in sheep, and from English pamphlet the following recipe of its use appears: "The charcoal should be given mixed with the food, except in urgent cases, when it may be mixed in water or thin gruel, and given as a drench. The dose is one pint to every twenty-five head of sheep or lambs. One-quarter pint per head for full-grown cattle, horses or pigs; half the quantity for young cattle, and two teaspoonfuls to one dessert-spoonful for young calves."

An English writer suggests the possibility of compressing green-fodder into small bales by means of a press something like a lay press, and piling those bales in any convenient building, filling up the crevices between the bales and the wall with chaff. This, he thinks, would be as well as to pack the fodder in an underground silo and press it all at once with heavy weights, and at the same time could be stored away or fed out much more easily.

SHEEP will endure severe cold if kept dry; but exposure to storms, either rain or snow, is very hurtful. The water remains in the wool, and in an atmosphere little, if any, above freezing, it chills the body a long time. It is for this reason that an open winter is generally unfavorable for feeding sheep. If kept housed they are too warm, their appetite fails, and they lose flesh, no matter how fed. The coarse-wooled sheep are more impatient of wet than the fine-wooled, the heavy, oily gum on the wool of the latter keeping the water from penetrating to the skin.

REGARDING the value of birds to the farmer, Prof. Stearns, in a paper read before the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture, states that a young robin in the nest requires a daily supply of food more than equivalent to its own weight. The swallows are the natural enemies of the midges and similar small insects that prey on grain. It is estimated that the nestings of a single pair of swallows will in three weeks consume half a million insects. Blue birds protect fruit trees from insects. The King-bird is strictly insectivorous

THE STAFF LEGISLATURE.

As by the constitution of the United States all legislative power is vested in Congress, so in the several States the legislative power is vested in an Assembly, composed of two branches. The collective title for the dual body is commonly the "Legislature," yet officially this is true in twelve States only.

In twenty-three it is styled the General Assembly, in two the General Court, and in one the Legislative Assembly. Separately, the upper and smaller house is called the Senate; the lower and larger is generally known as the House of Representatives; though in Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia it is termed the House of Delegates. In New York, Wisconsin, Nevada and California, the latter appears as the Assembly; in North Carolina, it is called the House of Commons; and in New Jersey the General Assembly.

For a official convenience, each State is divided into a number of Senatorial and Representative districts, the number of each class bearing some relation to the number of members in either house.

That there may be no gerrymandering, it is generally provided that these districts shall be composed of contiguous territory. This provision, however, is not always strictly adhered to.

In each of the New England States, the term of office is the same for both Senators and Representatives; but in the Middle, Southern and Western States Senators are generally elected for four years, and Representatives for two. The session of the Legislature is in a few of the States annual; but in more than five-sixths of them it is biennial only.

A member of either house in any State must be a citizen, born or naturalized, and must have been for a certain time specified in the constitution of that State a resident of the district from which he is chosen. In earlier times, the ownership of property was necessary; that requirement is now abolished except in Rhode Island.

Kentucky, more old-fashioned still, has even yet the curious provision that "no person, while he continues to exercise the functions of a clergyman, priest or teacher of any religious persuasion, society or sect, shall be eligible to the General Assembly."

In her manner of election, too, Kentucky differs from the other States. Instead of using a written ballot or printed slip, the Kentucky elector gives aloud the name of the person for whom he votes. This vote-taking, however, occurs only in State elections.

The privileges of State Representatives are much the same as those of national Representatives. Like the latter they are free from arrest in civil process during the session of the Assembly and in going to and from the same. In Rhode Island this exemption extends to property, which cannot be attached until after a prescribed time.

The practical workings of State Legislatures correspond very nearly to those of Congress. Money bills usually originate in the lower house, where, indeed, in Kansas, all bills must originate. Trial of impeachment belongs to the Senate, while the House only can impeach.

In Maine the Legislature in joint convention elects the Governor's Council; and in several States such executive officers as Treasurer, Secretary and Attorney General are chosen in the same way.

There are, in many State constitutions, more rigid restrictions on legislation than appear in the rules of Congress.

In Alabama, no bill can become a law until it has been referred to a committee from each house.

In Arkansas, no law can be passed within the last three days of the session; and in Colorado, not after the first twenty-five.

A very common provision is, that no bill shall contain more than one subject, which must be clearly expressed in the title; a restriction too often evaded by convenient amendments.

The constitution of Pennsylvania declares, among many other limitations, that no local bill shall be brought up in the Assembly until due notice has been posted for at least thirty days in the locality to which it has reference.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

THE BEST AGE OF THE WORLD.

People who are not habitual grumblers are sometimes disposed to think that they have fallen on evil days. There is indeed sin and suffering enough in the world to make the heart sick when we contemplate that side of the picture. But has there been a better time than this since man began to dwell upon the earth? Look down, will you, through the whole course of the world's history, and see if you can choose a period when you would have preferred to live than this closing quarter of the nineteenth century. When the population of the globe numbered four they began to kill one another, and they have been doing so ever since. For thousands of years there has not been a decade when man have not been engaged in the work of butchering each other's persons and destroying each other's industries. It has not become otherwise yet. But wars are now less protracted and less barbarously conducted than of old. Neither individuals nor nations consent to expiate injuries rather than resort to arms; but there is more disposition every day to exhaust diplomacy before appealing to the cannon. The arts of peace are more attractive to our young men than the allurements of military glory. There is greater desire for the comforts which skill and industry can procure than for

THE BLOOD-DYED LAURELS.

The blood-dyed laurels that are to be won on the battle-field. Science has specially directed its efforts to the creation of physical comforts, and the man of moderate means lives better to-day than Princes lived some centuries ago. More than all this, however, should we value it that every man's right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is a generally admitted fact. One may now obey his conscience without fear of torture, and the bigot can no longer call in the dry pan and gradual fire as arguments for imposing his creed. Liberty in questions of religious speculation is continually advancing. There will be better days in the future than these we are now living. The means of subsistence will be more easily acquired, and more equally distributed, and the rights of individuals will be more respected. We rejoice in anticipation of a better day coming.—Stimpy South.

THE HANDS.

A handsome hand is a charming object in itself, and seems to indicate refinement in its owner. To be perfect, the hand should be delicate and somewhat long. The back should be just plump enough to prevent the veins from being too prominent. The fingers must be long and tapering, forming little graduated columns of perfect proportion. When the hand is open there should be little dimples at the knuckles, which ought to be slightly prominent when the hand is closed. Much of the beauty of the fingers and hand depends upon the proper care of the nails. These, if cut too close, deform the finger ends, rendering them stubby. The upper and free border of the nail should always be left projecting a line or so beyond the extremity of the fingers, and should be pared only to a slight curve, without encroaching too much on the angles. Soap and finger-brush are all that is necessary for cleaning and polishing the nails. The habit of biting the nails is as ugly as it is fatal to them. When the skin of the hand is hard and rough, they should be kept almost constantly gloved, and washed frequently (but not too often) with lukewarm water and fine soap, to which may be added a little bran. A little cold cream before going to bed is a common and useful application. The skin of the hands should always be soft and flexible.

GRACEFUL GESTURES.

The Greeks fully recognized the importance of manner, and their children were early trained in the habits of politeness and graceful courtesy. The youths were made to recite Homer, to gain command of sonorous language and rhythmic cadence; they were taught to move to music, to maintain a noble dignity of bearing, easy grace, a low and level tone, and never to degenerate to laughter. Their great philosophers, Plato and Aristotle, were models of fine manners; and the noble description given by Aristotle of the demeanor suited to a perfect gentleman might be studied with advantage in the highest circles of nineteenth century civilization.

St. Paul, who was deeply versed in Greek philosophy, had no doubt also studied the Greek code of manner. Coleridge notices the perfect courtesy and high breeding of St. Paul, of which a notable instance is his reply to King Agrippa: "I would that thou and all who hear me were as I am, except these bounds." Here was the courage of his great skillfully combined with the deference due to royal rank. The perfect grace and noble dignity of this answer could not be surpassed.

ORIGINS OF THE WORD HONEYMOON.

Lily asks: "What is the origin of the term honeymoon?" Well, Lily, we will be totally misinformed if we know what the origin of the term is. What the word honeymoon may have to do with that period when the young husband and wife are getting acquainted with each other's home styles of meanness, we are free to state we do not at this moment exactly know. Think of waking in the dead hours of the night during this blessed time, called by the poets and other conjugal savants the honeymoon, to find that your noble Adolphus, whose whole being seems to you, Lily, to be wholly no play ultra, the ultima thule, and the bono publicus of perfection—think of finding in that stillly hour, we say, when all nature is hushed, that Adolphus stores enough to crack the eternal granite foundations of the universe. There are places, no doubt, Lily, where you can find out, by ascertaining what the origin of the word is, but at this moment the required information has escaped our mind.—Laraine Boomerang.

A SELF-MADE MAN.

"Do you see that old man near the frog pond on the common? Thirty-two years ago that old man came to Dorset from one suspender and a sore toe. He also had a basket of apples which a farmer in Lexington had given to him. He peddled the apples on Washington street and netted 18 cents the first day. How much do you think he's worth now?" "Oh, a million and a half," said one. "Two millions," cried another. "Six millions three hundred thousand," said the Emperor. "I shall remark," remarked No. 4. "How much is he worth?" "Not an inkling cent, and he still owes for the basket."—Boston Globe.

WHEN poor Tom Hood was dying he could not resist the temptation to say to a melancholy clergyman who visited him: "My dear sir, I hope your religion hasn't disagreed with you."

COMMAND large fields, but cultivate small ones.—Virgil.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

The only legislation accomplished by the Senate on the 25th ult. was the passage of a bill to reconstitute the Board of Prison Commissioners. The bill was passed by a vote of 18 to 10. The bill was introduced by Senator J. C. Smith, and was passed by a vote of 18 to 10. The bill was introduced by Senator J. C. Smith, and was passed by a vote of 18 to 10. The bill was introduced by Senator J. C. Smith, and was passed by a vote of 18 to 10.

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SPANISH TREATMENT OF THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

From the beginning the Spaniards came as cruel and merciless masters; the Frenchmen, with few exceptions, as kindly and genial companions. The Spaniards were, to be sure, more liberal in the use of Scripture than any other nation, but they were also more formidable in the application of it. They maintained unequivocally that the earth belonged to the elect, and they were the elect. The famous "Requisition," which was read by the Spanish commanders on entering each province for conquest, gave the full Bible narrative of the origin of the human race, announced the lordship of St. Peter, the gift of the New World to Spain by his successor the Pope; and deduced from all this the right to compel the natives to obey their laws, and if they refused they might rightfully be enslaved or killed. The learned Dr. Pedro Santander, addressing the King in 1557 in regard to Dr. Soto's expedition, wrote:

"This is the land promised by the Eternal Father to the faithful, since we are commanded by God in the Holy Scriptures to take it from them, being idolaters, and by reason of their idolatry and sin to bring them all to the knife, leaving no living thing save maidens and children, and all the rest to be sacked, their walls and houses leveled to the earth."

In another part of the same address the author describes Florida as "now in possession of the demon," and the natives as "lost sheep which have been snatched away by the dragon, the Demon." There is no doubt that a genuine superstition entered into the gloomy fanaticism of the Spaniards.

When Columbus brought back from one of his voyages some native chiefs whose garments and ornaments were encrusted with cuts and ovals, the chronicler Bernáldez announced without hesitation that these grotesque forms represented the deities they worshipped. It is astonishing how much easier it is to justify one's self in taking away a man's property or his life when one is thoroughly convinced that he worships the devil. At any rate, the Spaniards acted upon this principle. Twelve years after the first discovery of Hispaniola, as Columbus himself writes, six-sevenths of the natives were dead through ill-treatment. T. H. Higginson, in Harper's Magazine.

VICTOR HUGO'S GOOD BREEDING.

Dom Pedro, when first visiting Paris, said to M. Theophile Gautier: "I have now seen everything I want to see here except Victor Hugo."

"There is no reason, sire, why you should not also see him. He would be greatly flattered to receive a visit from your Majesty."

"I do not doubt that he would treat me with courtesy. But I am afraid that he would not return my visit. What do you think?"

The question was repeated by M. Theophile Gautier to the poet in the presence of a lady, the wife of a struggling journalist whom Victor Hugo particularly esteemed for the consistent dignity of his life, which had been an obstacle to the requirement of wealth.

"Obble the Emperor, then, shall remark his call as a high honor, answered Victor Hugo, 'but it would be impossible for me to call on

THE AVALANCHE.

O. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

THURSDAY, March 8, 1883.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Merchant J. C. Silbee is ill.

Considerable sickness reported.

Why do not some of our "Spring poets" come to the front?

Have you heard the little red-breasted robin twitter yet?

We are glad to notice Mr. Conway on our streets again.

The little daughter of Mr. M. Conway is still very low.

A full stock of coffins and undertakers' goods at Traver's furniture rooms.

Our supplications last week for better weather got no higher than our nose.

Attention is called to the new advertisement of Main J. Connine, in another column.

Some of the locomotives passing through town yesterday looked like huge moving snow drifts.

We need more dwelling houses in town. Parties wanting to rent are to be met with nearly every day.

Mr. M. S. Hartwick has erected a large building in the rear of his hotel to be used as a store-room, etc.

We hear that Rev. Mr. Wier, of Otsego Lake, discoursed with good satisfaction to his hearers on Sabbath last.

The old adage, "As the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen," has proven true for this year.

H. J. Kilborn would be pleased to have those who promised work on his new residence to put in their appearances.

Mr. W. O. Brown, Ludington, Mich., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a true tonic. I have used it with satisfaction."

Rev. S. Edgcomb, who held forth at Otsego Lake last Sabbath, reports the snow in that locality of considerable greater depth than in this.

Work has begun on the new school house and the M. E. church, but the unsettled condition of the weather prevents pushing things very rapidly.

If you desire any information in regard to any paper or magazine published in this or a foreign country, call on C. E. Strunk, at the AVALANCHE office.

At the democratic county convention, held in the court house Tuesday afternoon, J. Maurice Finn was chosen delegate to the State convention, held at Lansing yesterday.

Two houses with lots, and seven vacant lots, for sale at A. H. Swartout's real estate office. Also a farm of 20 acres, one mile from Grayling. Prices low, terms easy.

Are you in want of a first-class—one of the very best agricultural papers published? If so, call on C. E. Strunk at the AVALANCHE office and subscribe for the Michigan Farmer. \$1.65 per year—8 pages weekly.

The Hilledale Democrat of last week Friday says "the robin and the blue bird have made their appearance." Don't come this way before June, little birdies; if you do you'll surely catch your death cold.

Representative Palmer has introduced a bill for the building of a State road from the present terminus of the Ionia, Houghton Lake and Traverse Bay road, in Muskegon county, to this place, which, if carried, will be of great advantage to us as well as the settlers in Beaver Creek township.

If you wish anything in the printing line, call at the AVALANCHE office and examine samples and prices before ordering elsewhere. We are now better prepared than ever to turn out first class work.

Mr. Giddy, the man who, it will be remembered, stole some valuable cattle from some of our citizens last fall, was brought to Grayling and lodged in jail last Monday night by Under-sheriff London, and on Tuesday forenoon, at his examination before Justice Kilborn, in default of \$500 bail he was remanded back to jail to await the next term of circuit court.

Dr. Traver has been appointed agent for the Battle Creek Furniture Co.—Their rear-folding school desk is admitted by all who have ever seen it to be the most comfortable seat for scholars, most conducive to health, most free from noise, and the most durable seat made. They need but to be seen to be preferred to any and all other desks. Call and see samples.

The Twentieth Annual Gift of Premiums to the subscribers of the Detroit Commercial Advertiser will take place April 25th, 1883. Thirty thousand dollars in cash will be distributed among 60,000 subscribers. If you are not a subscriber, call on C. E. Strunk at the AVALANCHE office and give him \$2, which will insure you the paper for one year and a ticket for a chance at one of the many prizes. The prizes range from \$5 up to \$2,000. Subscribe at once; the paper alone is worth the \$2.

Mr. E. L. Hadley, of Holly, arrived in the city yesterday, and is the guest of his brother, Mr. J. O. Hadley.

The Farm, Field and Fireside, A monthly magazine devoted to Literature, Art, News, Agriculture, Horticulture, and Home Entertainment. Published at Chicago by W. V. R. Powis. \$1 per year. C. E. Strunk is agent. Six beautiful chromos given as a premium.

The social of the Ladies' Aid Society will be held this week Friday afternoon and evening at the residence of Mr. Jas. K. Bates. All are cordially invited to attend.

Mr. John Kelly reports to us this morning that he has had 107 days of good sleighing and snow yet two feet deep, on the level. We report, from the signs of the times at present, writing that we are liable to have 107 days more.

The Illustrated Family Journal, enlarged, improved, and illustrated, only \$1 a year, with four of the largest and most magnificent premium pictures ever given with any publication. These oleographs are entitled: "Off Long Branch," "The Advance Guard," "Puss in Boots," and "Wonders of the Sea." The Family Journal is a 24-page magazine, well worth alone the subscription price asked, and with the four beautiful oleographs no family in Crawford county should be without it. The pictures and magazine needs only to be seen to be appreciated, and you can see them by calling on C. E. Strunk, agent, at this office.

Mr. Frank B. Rose received a telegram Monday from Orinda, N. Y., announcing the sad news of the death of his youngest son, little Harry, on Sunday, March 4th. The little fellow has suffered for a long time. Mrs. Rose and her remaining son, Master Charles, are expected home next week.

The Rural Home Journal, an 8-page monthly, and 10 interesting books, all for 50 cents. The books are entitled: "The Cliffs of the New World," "Fancy Work for Home Adornment," "Jean Ingelow's Poems," "The Cricket on the Hearth," a novel, by Charles Dickens; "Bell Brandon," a novel, by P. Hamilton Myers; "Missing," a novel, by Mary Cecil Hay; "The Yellow Mask," a novel, by Wilkie Collins; "Hester," a novel, by Beatrice M. Butt; "A Bride from the Sea," a novel, by the author of "The Lost Bank Note," a novel, by Mrs. Henry Wood. Never before has there been a chance to obtain so much first-class reading matter for such a small amount of money. Call on C. E. Strunk, at the AVALANCHE office, and subscribe.

A short visit to Fredericville on Friday last convinced us that everybody—that is, all whom we saw—were happy, if a smiling face can be taken as an index. We found Mr. M. D. Osband at his store, polite and attentive to the wants of customers, and on our next call, at the drug store, and post office, we met our worthy register of deeds, Rev. Wm. Putnam, and the amiable postmistress, Mrs. Barker.

A short though interesting conversation with Mrs. B. left no doubt in our mind that she is very much in the love with the hard-wood lands surrounding Fredericville. Our next call was on Mr. A. Kirsten, manager of Wilson's new store, where we found they have in stock a large and varied assortment of everything usually found in a well-regulated and first-class establishment, which they are disposing of at astonishingly low prices. Read their advertisement elsewhere in this issue. We also had the pleasure of a friendly shake with Messrs. Wm. H. Sherman, D. R. McDonald and Free Forest. Breakfast and dinner at the Forest House convinced us that Mr. J. J. Higgins, the proprietor, well knows how to cater to the wants of the traveling public. We much regret our inability to tarry longer and call on others of our acquaintances in that beautiful little burg, but duties at home compelled our return.

There are nearly 800 Good Templars in Van Buren county, and a Fourth of July picnic of them all is suggested.

McCrea's camp, ten miles from Roscommon, has been robbed of \$150 worth of camp equipment. No clue to the thieves.

Muskegon lumbermen decide to start the mills May 15th, and agree that it is necessary to reduce the lumber product 15 or 20 per cent below that of last year.

A Grand Rapids chop wants to push a wheelbarrow along the railroad track to Sun Francisco in 185 days for \$500. Let him both push and pay his own bills.—Eye News.

The Reed City News has been reading some Dakota papers, and says they are enough to make one query whether at death one would prefer to go to heaven or Dakota.

John McDonald, who is charged with having a good deal to do with the malicious destruction of property during the strike at Muskegon last summer, has just been arrested at Bay City.

MARRIED.

At Bradford Lake, March 1st, 1883, by Rev. Wm. Putnam, Mr. James Pulow, of Bradford Lake, and Miss Belle Mather, of Petersburg, Mich.

THE FIRST COMET OF THE YEAR.

A little before 7 o'clock on Friday evening last, while Prof. Lewis Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., was scanning the western sky, he discovered a brilliant comet located in the constellation of Pegasus, near the star Beta. The comet is moving eastward and is very bright. This is the first comet discovered during the present year and also the first discovery made by means of the new telescope of the Warner Observatory, which is the largest private telescope in the world.

A WORD PERSONAL.

Some of those "would be young men" have been making dire threats against the Editor of the Pioneer on account of the publication in the last issue of the paper and we have just this to say: unless they mend their ways and make some endeavor to conform to the rules required by law, and moral society we shall not only publish their misdeeds but also their names, and shall endeavor to make it clear to the officers of the law, and also call upon that law to punish they deserve. In this connection, the Pioneer, while not questioning Justice Stone's intention or motives thinks it was a mistake kindness to the culprits arrested in suspending sentence on payment of costs. Although the first offence for which complaint had been made it was not their first offence against good order, and for more than a year there has been loud complaints against the whole coterie for their manner of conducting themselves, not only at school but also in church. The writer is credibly informed that the course they have taken this winter in the school will be a disgrace to the wildest heathen, and that the teachers have had their lives nearly worried out of them by their conduct. Again we say: Behave yourselves, or you will be held up to the public gaze in all your depravity, and also be subjected to the rigor of the law.—Rosecommon Pioneer.

A LEVEL-HEADED SENATOR.

Senator Thomas W. Palmer started for New York yesterday noon to meet his wife, and with her pay a short visit to Washington. A News-reporter saw him at the Michigan Central depot just before his departure and found him as good-natured and unostentatious as before his recent political triumph. He didn't wish to conceal the fact that he was very proud of his reception by the people of Detroit, and hoped that their expectations in regard to his fitness and capacity would not be disappointed. During the talk the matter of how his election was so happily brought about came up, and Senator Palmer said he could not well explain it himself. It seemed to him that he was like one of Victor Hugo's heroes, in some unaccountable way aided "by the hand of God." As to all reports that there was any trading on his part, or by his consent, or any pledges for the future, the News might say for him without any danger of contradiction that they were false. He had heard that people assuming to speak for him had said he was preparing to knife everyone who actively opposed his election, but he was quite sure no one who knew him would listen seriously to such nonsense. He said he had no friends to reward or enemies to punish as Senator, but personally he should always remember the kindly suffrages which had raised him to a public position that any American should be glad to occupy. As Senator he would apply what common sense and ability he possessed to the service of the Nation and State, and not forgetting the Republican party he would advise as to appointments that he might influence with discreet leaders, and hoped to make no serious mistakes. He was not tied to any clique and under no obligations to any man save the broad and honorable obligation of party association and good fellowship, and while he would be ambitious to see Michigan again wheel into line as a Republican stronghold he would not contribute to that desire continuation by prolonging internal republican quarrels or bitter partisanship of any kind. On his return from New York and Washington he will survey the field of duty for a United States Senator and to the best of his ability discharge it.—Detroit Evening News.

THE UNHEALTHY PIDDING.

A prominent merchant named Leasig, of Reading, Pa., was taken very ill the other morning a short time after reaching his place of business. He was hardly able to walk home, where he found the members of his family lying on the floor and settees, unable to move, and he was soon reduced to the same condition. Neighbors found the family in this state, and a physician was summoned. He applied the proper remedies, and in the opinion that in an hour they would all have been dead. The husband and eldest daughter, while free from the poison, are utterly prostrated, hovering between life and death, from nervous prostration. They partook of liver pudding for breakfast, the meat of which is believed to have been putrid. The butcher is to be arrested.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE.

Desirable Houses and Lots in Grayling for Sale. Also some Good Land. Both Fire and Life Insurance, 111 million Capital represented. The best Life Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Come and get my rates.

MAIN J. CONNINE.

ATTY AT LAW, GRAYLING, MICH.

Boots & Shoes, Patent Medicines, Dry Goods, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, Lumbermen's Supplies, Immense Stock, Low Prices, EVERYTHING BOOMING, at

Wilson's New Store,
Fredericville, Mich.

FOR

JOB PRINTING

Of All Kinds, go to the

AVALANCHE OFFICE

LETTER HEADS,

NOTE HEADS,

BILL HEADS,

BUSINESS CARDS,

CALLING CARDS,

Posters,

Envelopes,

Invitations, Etc.,

Printed with Neatness and Dispatch.

PRICES REASONABLE.

GIVE US A CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

No business man should be without a nice business card. You can get them printed cheap at the AVALANCHE office.

The AVALANCHE office is turning out a large quantity of job work, such as letter head, note heads, bill heads, envelopes, tags, etc., etc. We guarantee satisfaction, and do work as cheap as any office in the State.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at East Saginaw, Mich., February 24th, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Crawford county, Mich., at Grayling, on the 7th day of April, 1883, to wit: Charles H. Fish of Ford County, Mich., for the W. 1/2 of E. 1/2 of Sec. 35, T. 35 N., R. 2 E., 18th Meridian.
He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, to wit: George O. Hall, James N. West, Levi Van Buren, all of Grayling, E. O. Mich. CHARLES DUDLEY, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Land Office at Reed City, Mich., February 24th, 1883.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the county clerk of Crawford county, Mich., at Grayling, on the 7th day of April, 1883, to wit: George W. Jones, Homestead Entry No. 459, for the E. 1/2 of E. 1/2 of Sec. 35, T. 35 N., R. 2 E., 18th Meridian.
He claims the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, to wit: Charles H. Fish of Ford County, Mich., for the W. 1/2 of E. 1/2 of Sec. 35, T. 35 N., R. 2 E., 18th Meridian.
G. W. Jones, George O. Hall, James N. West, Levi Van Buren, all of Grayling, E. O. Mich. EDWARD STEVENSON, Register.

OLESON & JEPSON'S
BILLIARD AND POOL
PARLORS.

THE MONARCH.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The choicest Wines, Liquors, and the best 5 and 10-cent Cigars constantly on hand.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

—DEALERS IN—

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

FEED, HAY,

And all other Goods used by Lumbermen and the Public in general, at WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

—O—
DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

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HATS AND CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE,

STOVES and TINWARE,

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,

Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Brick, Lime,

AND OTHER

BUILDING MATERIAL.

—O—
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Lumber, Lath
and Shingles.

Bills Cut to Order on Short Notice.

—O—
LONG NORWAY TIMBER A SPECIALTY.

THE BEST WAGON
ON WHEELS

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS.

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS.

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work, by employing none but the BEST of WORKMEN, using nothing but First-Class Improved Machinery and the Very Best of Selected Timber, and by a Thorough Knowledge of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"The Best Wagon on Wheels."

Manufacturers have abolished the warranty, but agents may, on their own responsibility, give the following warranty with each wagon, if so desired: "We hereby warrant the Fish Bros. Wagon No. 1 to be well made in every particular and to be of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the price list, and for a receipt from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of the Fish Bros. Circular, to FISH BROS. & CO., Racine, Wis."